THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1905. Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stomps for that purpose

The Pay of Federal Officers.

of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, | run on indefinitely. provides that after March 4 next the salary of the President of the United sentatives from \$5,000 to \$8,000.

bad taste to vote itself more pay and put it up.

United States is increased to \$100,000, as | which our correspondent refers increases a more recent bill introduced in the this obligation by the issue of 4 per cent. House of Representatives provides, it bonds whose amortization shall not to the compensation of heads of other im- far distant future. These are to be portant nations, and even of nations of | issued to the soldiers of the Cuban revofar inferior rank, it will still be small.

President, after his retirement from and of further claims, of distinct unconthat exalted office, shall receive \$25,000 stitutionality, for an added \$17,000,000. a year during his life.

gardly spirit in the American people, but that time long since passed away.

who is or who has been their President, bargain prices. he shall be assured an income which will many years to come will be bled of sev- was described as fast recovering from again. enable him to live as becomes their dig- eral million dollars annually, for which the severe depression of 1900 and 1901, so nity and the dignity of the now greatest | neither the island nor its people will that a period of continued prosperity cupying the office and as long as he may dent Palma's past record led us to ex- German trade conditions. The United live after having once occupied it.

France?

When on Tuesday M. PAUL DOUMER was chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 25 over M. HENRI BRISSON, the Government candidate, Premier Combes doubtless recog- Jan. 6, 1904. He denounced it as a "lower- trade with her in the last decade has nized that his own overthrow is immiling and corrupting device," and said increased in imports from \$70,000,000 to

The executive ability displayed by M. DOUMER in the post of Governor General made self-supporting, has, coupled with We cannot see how the Cuban Govern- favor, and the total balance for the ten the sturdy independence evinced by ment would be any less culpable now in years exceeds \$500,000,000. him in the Chamber of Deputies as chair- taking the money of the people and turn- Our chief items of imports, with their man of an important committee, caused | ing it over to a crew of loan sharks. the French middle class to see in him the "strong man" for whom it is always nite form, as is now threatened, it is about \$12,000,000; manufactures of silk, hankering. He now holds in its imagi- difficult to see any ground for interfer- about \$5,500,000; chinaware, porcelain, &c., nation the place which was occupied by ence from Washington; but it is more nearly \$5,000,000; fur skins and manu-M. Constans fifteen years ago. He than possible that the Cuban authorities factured furs, nearly \$6,000,000; hides and has long been talked of as a coming may yet be warned that both their own skins other than fur, \$3,500,000; gloves of Premier, but until lately it seemed probable that M. COMBES would be able to retain a majority in the Chamber unth he should have completed the abolition of the Concordat. The disgust, however, provoked by the Government's avowed determination to introduce an income tax, and the indignation excited by disclosures of the length to which the spy system has been carried, not only in the military and administrative but also in the judicial departments, have already brought him more than once within a hair's breadth of defeat; and now he has been unmistakably beaten not, indeed, on a Cabinet question, but in a matter which involved a test of strength, to wit, the selection of the President ROOSEVELT in his message to Chamber's presiding officer. There is Congress was that wife beaters should no shrewd politician in France who will not read in this reverse the handwriting | by fine or imprisonment. Now Repreon the wall

The elevation of M. Doumer to the post of Premier would be interpreted a bill to carry out Mr. ROOSE SELF'S sugas proof of a new alignment of po- gestion in the District of Columbia. litical forces in the Chamber of Deputies and as the promise of a considerable | than thirty lashes administered to wife | typewriters, sewing machines and buildchange in the attitude of the French Government toward the Catholic religion. It would be evident that ascendency had moved from the extreme Left, composed of Socialists and advanced Radicals, in the direction of the Left Centre. The preponderant faction would still do the whipping myself, if necessary." be intensely Republican, but no longer | Wife beating, Mr. Adams believes, is wide variety of miscellaneous articles. might administer the statute in a more no complaints were made, and thirteen in German mits and currency. A little ers to put a stop to the campaign for the | tained, and the sentences imposed averimmediate and total divorce of State aged three months for each offender. most certainly it would renounce the were obtained in Philadelphia, and in project of an income tax.

CASSE, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, one wife beater to jail for two years. would not follow Premier Combes into | Somerset's single prosecution ended with retirement. His predecessor, M. Han- a sentence of two years and six months, OTAUX, is understood to be absorbed and Eric and Venango counties, each in the composition of a monumental with one conviction, gave the wife work on Cardinal RICHELIEU, an install- beaters a year apiece in prison. ment of which has been published; and As to the nationality of the offenders, remarkable achievements. So long as Scotch-Irishmen figure in the list. The Foreign Office, the financial, industrial | Americans are less given to this pastime and commercial elements of the French than men of other nationalities, and can discern at present not a cloud on the | that the crime is not on the increase. avoided any affectation of cordiality, charges during the period of the crimi-

about the most friendly relations be- | many of the assaults. 2 00 while never for a moment losing the draw the prosecution" in many cases, possessed since BISMARCK'S death

The French, though they are emotional, | grace their children. have a keen eye for the main chance. They know a good thing when they see | thrown any great amount of light on the it, and therefore M. Delcasse can count subject, but they are interesting, at least, with a close approach to certainty on He is firmly of the opinion that the whipkeeping the post of Minister of Foreign | ping post would do much for the protec-A bill introduced by Senator GAL- Affairs as long as he wants it. Premiers tion of wives, and he quotes the District LINGER last Merch and now in the hands | may come and Premiers go, but he will | Attorney of Baltimore as saying that

Cuba's New Loan.

States shall be increased from \$50,000 to A private letter from a competent and \$75,000, of the Vice-President and of responsible authority in Hayana informs Cabinet officers from \$8,000 to \$15,000. us that "there is much enthusiasm here of the Speaker of the House from \$8,000 over the plan to push through what is to \$12,000, and of Senators and Repre- called the 'interior loan.' " "The soldier beneficiary," adds our correspondent, We have no objection to offer to the "will get about one-third of the value of measure, more especially as it bears no his bond and the usurers will get the likeness to the famous "salary grab" of profits, because they will keep down 1873, when an existing Congress had the the price of the bonds until it is time to

back pay. This bill is not to take effect during the life of the present Congress.

The national debt of Cuba, assumed last year, is \$35,000,000, in 5 per cent. bonds, If the salary of the President of the payable in forty years. The proposal to will not be a penny too much. Relatively begin until some indefinite time in the lution in satisfaction of claims for \$11,-The later bill provides properly that a 500,000, of somewhat uncertain validity. Many of these claims have already been The time was when demagogues might transferred to foreign speculators at appeal successfully to a petty and nig- usurious discounts, and inevitably the issue of the bonds would be followed by the prompt transfer of practically More especially as concerns a man the entire issue to the same hands at

the pride of the Americans demands that Under this plan Cuban taxpayers for office in the world, both while he is oc- receive a shadow of equivalent. Presi- is predicted by competent observers of pect from him resistance to such a scheme | States has reason for gratification beto the utmost of his power; but he seems | cause of this improvement, for Germany, Is a Ministerial Crisis at Hand in to be surprisingly supine toward it. He while a vigorous competitor in export declared that he would "cut off his right | trade, is also a good customer for our hand" before he would sign a national wares and products. lottery bill which was under discussion

Amendment stand in serious danger of paper and manufactures of paper, more

violation. debt of \$28,500,000 in addition to the for the year 1904 they will reach \$5,000,000, present debt of \$35,000,000 would un- if they do not exceed that value. These present debt of \$35,000,000 would unif they do not exceed that value. These
doubtedly be followed by general and items alone account for about one-half they have of necessity bought them by the expendivigorous denunciation. Cuba may pay of the total import trade. Out of every with safety the matter of some \$3,000,000 | bundred dollars worth of merchandise all, she should not allow herself to be led by the nose by foreign speculators.

Flogging for Wife Beating.

One of the recommendations made by be punished by whipping, rather than sentative ROBERT ADAMS, Ir., of Pennsylvania, has introduced in the House

Mr. ADAMS would not have more have the law wider in its application. "Any man who would strike a woman

Socialistic or rabidly anti-clerical. It | indulged in to an unsuspected extent in | would show itself as resolved as was urban communities, and is less prevaits predecessor to do justice to DREYFUS, lent in country districts. Some Pennbut it would, at the same time, deserve sylvania statistics presented by him and gain the approval of the army, show that according to reports from the the civil functionaries and the judiciary | District Attorneys, 527 complaints of by a stern abatement of the inquisitorial | wife beating were laid before the Grand system. It would not repeal the law Juries of forty counties, and 287 true against religious associations, but it bills were found. In fourteen counties conciliatory spirit. Above all, it would did not furnish reports. On the 287 true more of that kind of energy would in- sioner Prouty desire the increased powers in be called upon by its Moderate support- bills returned, 211 convictions were oband Church in France. We add that al- More than a third of the convictions that city the sentences imposed averaged We take for granted that M. DEL- five months each. Beaver county sent

although there is no lack of other candi- the statistics are incomplete, but Ameridates for the place, none of them has cans, Irish, Germans, Englishmen, neproved his capacity for diplomacy by groes. Hungarians, Welshinen and M. Delcassé remains at the head of the District Attorneys declare that native nation will be free from uneasiness. They | they are overwhelmingly of the opinion horizon. In his attitude toward Ger- In many of the instances the families many, M. Delcassé has discreetly of the condemned men became public

fully from provocation. He has brought | torneys agree that drunkenness led to

tween the French Republic and the Ital- | These statistics, of course, take no ian monarchy, and has put an end to the account of the large number of cases that age-long bickering with Great Britain never went beyond the stage of prelimabout the "French shore" of Newfound- inary inquiry in justices' courts, in land. He has negotiated treaties of arbi- which the defendants were discharged tration with Great Britain and the United | with a reprimand, or held in bonds to States. Above all, with surprising dex- | keep the peace. It is the experience of terity, he has shielded his country from | the Pennsylvania prosecuting officers embroilment in the Far Eastern war, that "the wives asked the Court to withgood will and confidence of Russia. In a because they were without means of word, he has shown himself a statesman support other than their husbands' such as the European continent has not earnings, or because of compassion for their assailants, or unwillingness to dis-

Mr. ADAMS'S researches have not after the Maryland Legislature in 1883 passed a law providing whipping as a pulishment for wife beaters "the crime ceased as if by magic in that State."

The experience of civilization has been that harsh physical punishment, flogging, for example, has not tended to diminish crime. The reports of the Pennsylvania prosecuting officers as to the frequent desire of wives to withdraw their complaints of beating by their husbands are also suggestive. Very often the beating is an incident of an altercation in which the woman may not be without culpability, acknowledged by trying to withdraw her complaint after she has slept over the matter. When, too, a man who has worked hard all day goes home at night to find that there is no supper cooked for him and his wife is drunk on the floor, the circumstances are doubtless exasperating. Often, too, the woman gives as good as she gets.

Wife beating, moreover, is by no means in America a "crying evil" which requires abatement by special legislation. In England that sort of domestic discipline is frequent. Our London contemporary. Truth. prints regularly cases in which it is carried to great extremes.

Germany and Our Trade With Her. A Berlin letter in THE SUN of last Sunday reported a marked revival in German commerce and industry. That country

Germany stands second in the list of by the Cuban Congress in 1903, and he nations with which the United States vetoed the bill when it came to him on maintains commercial relations. Our that the "Government would be culpable \$120,000,000, or about 70 per cent., and in taking the money of the people for in exports from \$92,000,000 to \$194,000,000, the furtherance of such a scheme, no or about 110 per cent. It has been an of Indo-China, which dependency he matter what the object of the lottery." unbroken period of trade balances in our

annual values, are: Knit goods, laces and Until this matter takes on a more defi- other articles of cotton manufacture, Institution and Article 2 of the Platt kid or other leather, nearly \$2,000,000; Approval by the Cuban Congress of a wines, about \$1,250,000. Our imports of bill which would saddle Cuba with a beet sugar show a wide fluctuation, but still owing to her soldiers; but more than | which we buy from Germany one dollar that she should not even consider. Above | represents books, music and works of art.

Our exports for the last calendar year cover a wide range of articles and include is represented by \$75,000,000 worth of raw cotton. Copper stands at about \$13,000,-000, lard at about \$14,000,000, refined mineral oil at about \$7,500,000, corn and unmanufactured tobacco about \$5,000,000 each. Values of \$2,500,000 to \$3,500,000 are represented by naval stores, wheat and wheat flour, fertilizers, fruit and nuts, oleo, oil cake, lumber and timber and a combination of such articles as beaters, and in private. Mr. John ers' hardware. Sales of agricultural im-Wesley Gaines of Tennessee Would plements show the effects of German competition, yet they will reach about \$1,500,000. Articles representing sales of ought to be whipped," Mr. GAINES cor. \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 include leather, tends, and he adds: "I would like to turpentine, cottonseed oil, and paraffine products. The remainder appears in a

In November last Consul-General Mison, in Berlin, reported that a large number of American houses have established in Germany branch offices under their wn management or agencies with German firms of high standing. He reports that these concerns send their skilled slesmen through the country with samples and with price lists printed crease our sale in that land, and a similar activity in wher lands would result in marked advanage to American pro-

The First Herine of 1995.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. In Pelham. Babel 1 estebester county, the litt heroine of 1905 on tongues, onday evening lashed A redheaded woman Titls v cross the face until the redbeded female pleaded

for mercy.

She was Mrs. Charles P. Smith & Pelham, in that county. Why did Mrs. Smith lass the redheaded woman? Because the aforementions redheadedite peddled false reports concerning in fidelity and fondness of Husband Smith for Mr. Charles P.

If there were more Mrs. Charles P. Smiths in less salvelling around what should be aligniful

Selling of Merchandise in the Subway. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I notice t he subway is to have clear stands. The ady begun to install them.

here is this to end, and what new competit

the small retail dealers have to contend with bad enough to have the advertising nulsance. If the selling of eigars and tobacco is permitted. what is to prevent their selling all kinds of merchan This use of the public utilities for p JAMES WILSON. while, at the same time, abstaining care- | nals' imprisonment. The District At- | New York, Jan. 14.

OUR EARLY IMMIGRATION.

Call for Authorities in Preef of Statements as to the American Colonies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: In your paper of Jan. 5 Mr. James M. Boddy says: "We know that the thirteen original States were practically penal colonies." No authorities are clied. Can the gentleman give any proof? MILPORD, Conn., Jan. 9. G. W. YATES, JR.

The Authorities Cited by Mr. Boddy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: AS THE SUN said more than a year ago, the immigrants who have hose who came here in the formative period of the American Colonies. In support of your views you quoted a part of a speech of Congressman Jackson of Georgia. In a discussion in the House of Representatives, in May, 1789, of the bill on duties and imports. Mr. Jackson said that "If eyer the bill came forward again, he hoped it would comprehend the white slave as well as the black." "white slaves," he said, "were imported from all the jails of Europe; wretches convicted of the most flagrant crimes were brought in and sold."

"Benton's Debates in Congress." Vol. I., p. 71.) Bernheim, in his "History of the Lutheran Church North and South Carolina," says that "outcasts of London prisons and sweepings from London they should tarnish ancestral honors by a felon's

Parton, in his "Life of Thomas Jefferson," makes Colony of Virginia "were discharged soldiers, men released from prison and sent to Virginia to get rid

Mr. Alfred M. Heston of Atlantic City, N. J., in an address delivered before the Monmouth Count Historical Society on "White Servitude," gives evi dence to the same effect.

That the New England colonies were not free from this fashion of increasing their labor market may be inferred from the remarks made by Mr. Dana of Coincetteut, in 1806, in the House of Representatives: "The price paid for their passage affords a profit to our merchants." ("Benton's Debates." Vol. I., &c.) The practice of carrying on the sys-tem of indentured and redemption servitude pre-valled in the early history of our country. Men who were called "newlanders" or "soul drivers" would go down to the docks of our seaport towns and purchase the human cargo, in blocks of fifty and then drive them through the country, dispos ing of them to the farmers and other settiers. Lord Altman, a British Lord, was in this way sold to a Pennsylvania farmer and was caught and placed in jall at Columbia. Pa., for having run away from his master. (See Gottleib Mittelberger's "Journey to Pennsylvania in the Year 1750.")

This species of white slavery was common in Great Britain long before the days of the Cavallers, for Taine ("History of English Literature," p. 37) informs us that there was a time when men and women were bought in all parts of England, and then sold into Ireland. When persons had been convicted of any offence, or were liable to be whipped or burned in the hand, such convicts were waipped or ourned in the hand, such convicts were to be sent to "his Majesty's colonies and planta-tions in America." Such was an act which went into force in the year 1717 (see "Redemptioners and Indentured Servants in Pennsylvania." by Karl F. Gelser, p. 32). Many of the convicts, after serving their seven, and in some cases fouriers, pears, to land owners or merchants, became free, could move to another part of the colony and begin life over

While New England, strictly speaking, seems not to have been a penal colony, nevertheless, she received accessions of convicts she was a eps crimi is" to the system, and may therefore he placed, at least morally, in the same category with Pennsylvania. Virginia and other colonles to which convicts were sent. Mr. James Davie Shipped to America," says that element among its early settlers. (See History of the World," Vol. 22, p. 583.)

This habit of sending convicts from the "mother country" to the colonies Benjamin Franklin called a cruel insult. Karl Geiser, in the work already cited. (page 100) makes a passing reference to the morals of a class of women who immigrated here; while J. C. Ballagh, in his "White Servitude in the

Isaac Sharpless, the Quaker president of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, in his "Two Centuries of Pennsylvania History" praises the indentured immigrants as progenitors of merchants, scholars, TROY, Jan. 10.

The Railroads and the Interstate Com-

merce Commission. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIG. The following are extracts from an interview with
Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty, and welcome sincere cooperation.

If the Interstate Commerce Commission were than \$3,000,000; toys, nearly \$5,000,000; They have bought pretty nearly everything in this

The railroads, it is well known, own many of our

The foregoing is but a repetition of the falsehoods which Commissioner Prouty and some boor couldn't keep his feet where they belong others have been persistently and recklessly in an elevated train—on the floor.

the fact that attention has been repeatedly irculation of the mendacious statements is products. About 40 per cent. of the total ever the question has been submitted, uniormly decided that the Act to Regulate Commerce did not confer upon the Interstate
Commerce Commission the power to fix the rates of the rail transportation lines of the country where such a practice is customary or linited States.

The Commission, in its earlier decisions, also so held. A perusal of the Act to Regulate Commerce does not show that such power A careful reading of the was conferred. debates of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses shows conclusively that Congress from giving, the Commission the power to fix rates; yet the erroneous statement that he courts, under the influence of the railoads, have unjustly deprived the Commission of the power to make rates has been so fact by some newspapers, which may, per-haps, be excused if they do not always incur the expense and labor which a full investigation necessary to accurate statements in-volves. It would seem that the publishers of agazines should not be excused from exessing false opinions editorially when the ets are not difficult to ascertain.

The Interstate Commerce Comm. partment of the Government. Should not he members be restrained from, or at least rebuked for, persistently circulating false accusations against a coordinate departrebuked for, persist a coordinate depart accusations against a coordinate depart ment, for the sole purpose of endeavoring to induce Congress to enact legislation giving them the enormous power not only to regular. The enormous power not only to regular them the enormous power not only to regular. What strange stories—brilliantly woven—were told under the influence of the "dispensations" what artist! With what courtesy and grace were order that the Commission may be "worth buying"?

MILTON H. SMITH, soul—but his artistic skill and his never-falling courtesy in presenting the products thereof will

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.

Babel Explained. Babel had just been selzed with the confusion of

"It is very simple," explained the sporting editor. "They are merely speaking golf, auto, horse and As in those benighted days people still used the ordinary vernacular, the result may be imagined,

> Up Garret. We live in an age of apariments.
> So often we ask with a sigh:
> Pray what has become of the garret We knew in the decades gone by? The cream of the past generations All rose to the top of the house. With no one to taste of its richne

Save only the youngster and mouse In grandfather's uniform faded Held love letters bidden away.

The while we held carnival high Though palaces tower above it The garret was nearer the sky MCLANDEURGH WILSON

SANITARY CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

A Statement by the Cuban Consul-General at New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I enclose copy of the Havana Comercia, in which you

will see that the reason is given for the sudden interest taken by a New York newspaper in reference to the sanitary conditions in The death rates per thousand for the whole

island for the months of August, September, October and November have been 15.51, 15.45, that of any country.

Of course, we would all like to have, not only in Havana, but in every other city in Cuba, nodern sewers and aqueducts; but all that can be said is that "Rome was not built in a

Congress by the President, the following items appear: Drainage of Ciego de Avila 15,900 Drainage of Moron ng on sewerage system of Santiago continue pavement of principal streets

of Santiago.

For aiding the municipality of Santa Clara in building an aqueduct 72,000 This takes no account of special bills passed ov Congress for the building of aqueducts in

50,000

Thanking you for the fair way in which you treated this question in yesterday's editorial, O. A. ZAYAS, New York, Jan. 11. Consul-General.

The article in the Havana newspaper to which Mr. Zayas refers says that "at the bottom of these falsehoods there is a cunning scheme for the building of a sewerage system and the laying of new pavements in Havana representing \$25,000,000, American money." The Havana Comercio concludes that "this mercenary scheme must have a more canned by the contract anything else to the missionary cause. It is to these clubs the tourists resort, and from them come back home the derogatory reports we hear of missionary the country of the Cramps said that Tromp's negotiations fell through and that therefore he was not entitled to any commission. The Sultan, he said that therefore he was not entitled to any commission. The Sultan, he said that therefore he was not entitled to any commission. The Sultan, he said that therefore he was not entitled to any commission. The Sultan he said that therefore he was not entitled to any commission. The Sultan he said that therefore he was not entitled to any commission. The Sultan he said that therefore he was not entitled to any commission. The Sultan he said that therefore he was not entitled to any commission. The Sultan he said that therefore he was not entitled to any commission. The Sultan have to make the contract anyhow, or else the commission and that therefore he was not entitled to any commission. The Sultan have to make the contract anyhow, or else the total that Tromp's negotiations fell through and that therefore he was not entitled to any commission. The Sultan he said that Tromp's negotiations fell that Tromp's negotiations fell through and that therefore he was not entitled to any commission. The Sultan he said that Tromp's negotiations fell through and that therefore he was not entitled to any commission. The Sultan he said that therefore he was not entitled to any commission. The Sultan have the contract anyhow, or else the total that Tromp's negotiations fell through and the that the therefore he was not entitled to any commission. The Sultan have the total that Tromp's n sludes that "this mercenary scheme must be fought by effective means, so as to discourage, once for all, those who have selected the subject of Cuban sanitation as

The Police and the Citizen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit to express my cordial approval of the

a source of business opportunities.

sentiments of your editorial of to-day on Commissioner McAdoo. Having resided in Brooklyn for twenty-hree years, and observed the conduct of the olice Department of New York since 1879.

venture to express an opinion based upon knowledge of facts. In December, 1900, I had the honor of serving as foreman of the Grand Jury in Kings county, and the opinion of that jury was expressed in the following presentment:

t is evident from our investigation that citizens.

who have knowledge of crimes in this county, or who have themselves suffered from criminal of-fences, do not appreciate the necessity of furnish-ing the prosecuting officials testimony which will efforts to protect the law abiding clitzen and se-cure just punishment of those who have disobeyed

Any citizen who really wants the laws enforced may satisfy himself as to the truth of police court, where it is apparent that reliable witnesses to sustain charges are frequently unobtainable.

When citizens recognize their own respon sibility, and give the Police Department the ust have to make it effective. form" will be established.

The policemen are too often impressed by the apparent purpose of reputable citizens to leave them to fight all their buttles alone without giving them even a small degree of recognition and moral support.

Witnesses against Raines law hotels should make their sworn complaints in police courts, and overcome their cowardly disposition to depend upon the Police Department for work which they should do themselves.

Until citizens are ready to take the lead and call upon policemen to assist them, the conditions which the Police Department is asked to remedy are likely to continue without ma

I have learned by personal experience on

FREDERICK P. GORDON.

A Boston Woman Complains of What She Calls

From the Boston G A Boston woman on a wisit to Manhattan speaks of a custom the New York men have of stretching out their legs to full length and depositing their gress, is the last of these bills, I believe. that seat carries away a reminder of the fact that I understand.

dissendinating for many years, regardless of the fact that attention has been repeatedly refusing to remove their fact when they see a person wishes to occupy the seat until that person starts to sit on the shoes. I have actually seen women standing up in an elevated train while there were see a unoccupied save for men's dirty footwear. The average guard pays no attention to this don't believe there's another city of any size in th

Sad Amusements of the Briton

From the Liverpool Post and Mercury A certain invalid gentleman in the neighbor hood of Liverpool has hit on a device whereby he can amuse himself without assistance, and can id not intend to give, but carefully refrained | also obtain a certain amount of intellectual exe cise. He reads Henry James's latest novels, just the best way of mending matter and keeps a bridge marker meantime. If Mr. the Congress provides no other way. clse. He is a sentence which he understands he gives a mark to himself: if, on the contrary, he meets a sentence which beats him, he gives a mark to Henry James. So far the game has been to Henry James. So far the game has been and Henry James is persistently circulated that it is accepted as a to Henry James. So far the game has been may be turned when the contest is concluded. The process is tedious enough, since, in justicevery sentence has to be analyzed; but the inva declares that it is a capital exercise, and he is recommending it to his friends.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your appreclative notice of the genial qualities of that artistic dispenser of ambrosial liquids, the "Only William," touches all who have had the fortune to come un-

President Louisville and Nashville Railroad ever remain a deligatful memory with a host of NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

Jesuit Novelists. From the Rosary Magazine

America now has three famous Jesuit novellsts, and one of them lives in Chicago. Everybody knows Father Finn, and many know Father Henry S. Spalding, but Father J. E. Copus. S. J. is the coming great Catholic novellst of the country. No first book ever made such a hit as did his "Harry Russell." It was something new—full of incident, full of purpose, full of deft characterization. The book came as a surprise, followed the next year by "Saint Cuthbert's." This, too, was judged phenomenally graphic. "Shadows Lifted," just published, is a distict advance. Born and reared, at least in part, in England, Father Copus has been journalist, an editor, a traveller, and is now a ofessor of English literature at St. Ignatius's College, Chicago.

Makes Room for Himself.

From the Charlotte Observer.
"When I go North," said Mr. C. K. Wyly, "and people crowd me too closely, I tell them that I hall from Breathfit county, Ky. After that news gets ut. I have plenty of room to move about in."

Better to Be Good Than Great. Knicker-Did he icave footprints on the sands of

Hockey-No: but he spread ashes on his walk. City Bank.

WICKED AMERICANS ABROAD.

The Missionaries Induige in a Little Denunciation of Their Critics.

Resident communities of Europeans and Americans in Asiatic and South American countries were charged with the grossest immorality at the twelfth annual conference of foreign missionary secretaries, which began in the Bible House yesterday. John W. Wood of the Episcopal board of missions, speaking for a committee ap-3.40 and 14.0 respectively, showing a state field health which can compare favorably with tion had been made by a member of the pointed last year, after a similar denunciaconference, reported:

"These foreign residents, men and women, find little time for church; business and pleasure taking most of it. Anyway, there is little to attract. They will not In the budget which has been presented to attend the missionary services, and usually the overburdened missionary has no time to devote to them. Something must be done for the thousands of young men who to the Sultan and that the Cramps failed are going out to these foreign communities | to pay him commission to interest them in upholding mission 50,000 effort and to put around them those strong, as a witness for the plaintiff, told of his preventive, moral supports so absolutely

The Rev. E. A. Wicher, who lived in Japan for several years as a representative of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, said:

"Moral conditions in Oriental cities, particularly in China and Japan, are almost unspeakable. I know of one city, I won't say where, in which 1,500 Europeans and Americans lived. Among them were 400 young men, of whom—and I investigated carefully—all but about twenty kept native women as mistresses. All the total abstances in that 400 could be counted on the stainers in that 400 could be counted on the fingers of both hands.

sitting in their clubs to the missionary cause. It is to these clubs the tourists resort, and from them come back home the derogatory reports we hear of missionary efforts. We are endeavoring to build up a Christian work, which they, countrymen of ours in many cases, are working just as hard to tear down. We must stop it."

"Many a man struts about our streets here at home with a pompous sense of his own high character who, if put out there, out the form of the fo

Other speakers mentioned Tokio, Yo-kahoma and Kobe in Japan, and Pekin in China, as containing especially wicked men. A committee is to investigate the men. A committee is to investig subject still further and to report.

STUDYING CHILDREN'S COURT.

Member of Berlin Circuit Court and Bishop Potter on the Bench.

Dr. A. Hartmann of Berlin, who is studying American administrative methods, sat on the bench with Justice Deuel in the Children's Court yesterday, taking copious notes. Dr. Hartmann says only that he is on the Circuit Court bench in Berlin and that he will be in the United States at least a month studying courts and the administration of various charities, and will "write extensively" on his return. He is a "doctor juris utriusque." It is said that his report will be submitted to the Kaiser.

report will be submitted to the Kaiser.

Dr. Hartmann appears to be a young man.

He speaks English fluently. He expects to devote considerable time to New York. because of its extensive charitab ganizations. Then he will go West.

familiar with American politics and much interested in Gov. Folk of Missouri. He fled precipitately from reporters. Of the Children's Court he said he was impressed by the celerity with which the business was run through, and with the general air of hopefulness that prevailed among the officials.

Bishop Potter also spent some times

Bishop Potter also spent some time on the bench with Justice Deuel, saying, when he left: "I am profoundly impressed with this institution, in which there is the highest promise."

Requirements of the Navy.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: With reference to the discussion now on in your columns relative to the navy, and especially the remark made by "Justice" in the paper of to-day about the ill effect of the act of Aug. 5, 1882, whereby 185 cadets were dropped from the navy list, I would like to draw at tention to the fact that on two several occasions bills have been introduced in the Con gress with the intent to restore to the nav as many of those 185 men as are alive, capabl and willing. Senate Bill 2,545, present Conno one seems to be pushing it; in fact, Mr Moody, when Secretary of the Navy discountenanced than otherwise this bill, so

That the navy is suffering for the want o officers an example will show: Some twenty years ago one of our wooden tubs sailed from this harbor with seventeen line and engineer officers; Jan. 1, 1904, the battleship Kearsarge with nearly ten times the tonnage of that old commissioned and four warrant machinists many I do not know. The same disparity appears to obtain in all our ships. in four watches, with drills in the forence and afternoon, kept officers busy on that old tub; what must be the condition of things on our present under-officered ships? Human strength cannot stand the strain required to keep the ships up to their proper efficiency where the ship is under-officered, and the turning out of half-baked or less than halfbaked midshipmen does not appear to be just the best way of mending matters. Set

study and with the requirements on board ship far less exacting then than they now are, as concerns machinery, ginnery and navigation, the full four years at Annapolis were none too much. To-day there exists even greater necessity for thorough training of the midshipmen before they are turned loose, but are they getting that more thorough training? I have no doubt whatever that the instructors are doing their level best; but if the middles, that is, some of them, have the notion that they are indispensable to the navy (and the graduation of them in January each year is calculated to make them think so), what is likely to be the effect upon discipline and efficiency? Would it be surprising if history should repeat itself? Has any cause or nation ever benefited through the services of those who deemed themselves indispensable to that nation or cause?

The grafters of Russia are saying to-day that the autocracy must be kept up if Russia is to prosper. They consider themselves necessary. Suppose that under present requirements many are graduated at Annapolis who, twenty years ago, would have been "bifged" long before they reached the second class year. Will that help efficiency, or will it do otherwise? Suppose, further, that the lower half of a class serves notice upon the men toward the top of the class that they must not do so well in their recitations and examinations, on the theory that more will get through if the upper men weaken a bit? What sort of a navy will there be under such conditions? Is or is not that a "trade union"? Graduate of the Raduate of that a "trade union"? Graduate of the recitations. CONDITIONS IS OF IS NOT that a Trade union GRADUATE OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY, NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

Bad Manners at a Subway Station

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I go uplown every day toward 6 o'clock, by the subway. When 1 enter the Brooklyn Bridge station I find a line formed to buy tickets at the window of the ticket seller. Invariably, however, I am pushed aside before I get to the window by some rude fellow usually a young man, who elbows himself into the line ahead of me, instead of waiting for his turn, It is a small matter, and I lead to adduce of the of many evidences which I might adduce of the bad manners of this generation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

SEXAGENARIAN.

From the Lincoln Sentinet.

They stood under a beautiful canopy of face and flowers, he in noble young manhood, and she in white slik, decked with flowers and jewels.

The Laundry Diogenes was wandering with his tub "I am looking for an honest man to wash stocks," be explained. was directed by the polite stranger to the

WARSHIP PLUS INDEMNITY. Sultan Is a Good Business Man, Says Judge

Wallace-Cramps Win. Circuit Judge Wallace, while charging the jury vesterday, in the suit brought by Adrian Tromp against the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, whose European representative Tromp used to be, for a commission on a protected cruiser sold to the Turkish Government, declared the Sultan to be a clear headed business man, the

real ruler. "I wish I could say all our affairs," said the Judge, "were conducted in a clear

headed business-like way by such a man as the Sultan." After but a very brief deliberation the jury gave the verdict to the defendant

corporation. Mr. Tromp's claim was that he negotiated the sale of the cruiser built by the Cramps

Oscar Straus, former Minister to Turkey efforts in 1898 and 1899 to make the Sultan pay a certain indemnity for outrages upon missionaries and of the subsequent contract made by the Porte for an American vessel. This vessel, Mr. Tromp said, he and he alone, as representative of the Crampcontracted for. He described her as the Kasagi, since sold to Japan for \$2,200,000 Later, he said, the Sultan changed the order and on Dec. 25, 1900, signed a contract for a smaller cruiser, to cost \$1,800,000, but

WON'T LET DRESSER OFF.

Referee Reports Against His Discharge in Bankruptey.

Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bank ruptcy on the application for the discharge from bankruptcy of Daniel Le Roy Dresser and Charles E. Reiss (Dresser & Co.), commission merchants in hosiery, silks and webbing at 15 and 17 Greene street, recommends that a discharge be denied to Mr. resser and granted to Mr. Reiss. Referee Dexter bases his decision against Mr. Dresser on the ground that he obtained property on credit from the First National Bank of Boston, the Cambridge Trust Company, Faneuil Hall National Bank of Boston, the Ashuelot National Bank of Keene, N. H., and the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia upon a materially false statement in writing made to such banks for the purpose of obtaining such property on credit. The statement referred to showed assets of the firm \$1,122,969, liabilities \$398,894 and surplus \$726,075. The assets consisted of accounts \$485,725, merchandise \$460,000, stock in corporations \$25,000 and \$480,000, stock in corp cash on hand \$152,240.

This statement, the referee finds, was alivered to Wheeler & Jones, note brokers, of Boston, and various banks purchased drafts drawn by the American Tubing and Webbing Company, and accepted by Dresser & Co., relying on the truth of this statement. Another reason against the dis-charge is that Mr. Dresser refused, in the course of the bankruptcy proceedings, to answer certain questions. Mr. Dresser, in his own behalf, considered the financial statement above mentioned as only an estimate. His discharge was opposed mainly by banks and trust companies in New England. There was no evidence

that Reiss ever saw or knew of the "state-ment" referred to. Morris J. Hirsch, attorney for Mr. Dresser. said last night tha up before Judge Holt of the United States District Court he will oppose confirmation. Mr. Hirsch contended, on behalf of Mr. Dresser, that the "statement" was not in-correct, because it included the value of his individual assets. Subsequent events, however, impaired these values, notably the collapse of the Shipbuilding trust, and the impairment of his holdings in the

Trust Company of the Republic TO EXCHANGE PROFESSORS.

Harvard and Berlin Universities May Adopt a Suggestion by the Kaiser. CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Jan. 11.-If arrange ments which are at present under way are completed in time. Harvard and the Uni-

versity of Berlin will exchange a professor or two annually, beginning with the next academic year. The first inkling of such a scheme came recently, when, at a reception, Emperor William made a suggestion regarding this matter to Ambassador Charlemagne Tower. The direct cause of the arrangement is due to a correspondence that has passed between Presiden Eliot of Harvard and Count Altorf. German Minister of Education. When the scheme was first mentioned at Cambridge it was at once taken up with much enthusiasn by the well known professors who have come to Harvard from Germany, among them being Professor Hugo Munsterberg and Professør Kuno Franke, both of wh

and Professor Kuno Franke, both of whom are well known in Germany and who have been honored by the Kaiser.

Furthermore, the best of feeling exists between the German Emperor and Harvard University. He was the most lavish giver to the Germanic Museum and he has shown in the control in other ways. interest in other ways. The plan is to have one, or possibly two, professors from Harvard go to the University of Berlin. while a corresponding number from many are to come to this country. negotiations are as yet incomplete. men who will be selected will naturally exchange chairs, but beyond this it is not known whether men who lecture on the same subjects will be chosen or whether the two universities may not choose men the two different departments. from different departments. of service of each man will be for half a

college year GERRY SOCIETY RECORD.

S.372 Prosecutions and 5.891 Convictions

Last Year, Says John D. Lindsay. At the thirtieth annual meeting of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, commonly know as the Gerry society, held in its building 297 Fourth avenue, on Tuesday night, Presi dent John D. Lindsay reported that the society was free from debt except for the

mortgage on its building and this had been reduced from \$100,000 to \$56,000. M. Lindsay presented a record for thirty year of 177,631 complaints including the of 442,171 children, and 73,841 pros In the last year he said 10,863 complaints were investigated; 8,372 cases prosect 5,891 convicted and 6,589 children rescue mmodore Gerry, now a vice-president of the society, was present.

Eclectic Congress Meeting Here

The Eclectic Medical Society of the

State of New York is holding its forty fifth annual convention at the Eclectic Medical College, 239 East Fourteenth street Nearly 300 eclectic physicians from a parts of this State and several of the neigh boring States registered yesterday. morning session was devoted to the transaction of routine business. At the afternoon assion several interesting papers were read and discussed , ...